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SPECIAL PROGRAMME OF ASSISTANCE

The role of UNDP in the implementation of the United Nations New Agenda for the Development of Africa in the 1990s

Report of the Administrator

SUMMARY

In response to Governing Council decision 92/19, the present report provides information on the role of UNDP in the development of Africa, including its activities in support of the United Nations New Agenda for the Development of Africa in the 1990s.

The report describes the political changes taking place in Africa, the fundamental and emerging challenges, and the integrated approach of UNDP in support of African development. It outlines selected interventions and their linkages in the areas of long-term human development; capacity-building; resource mobilization; and the creation of an enabling climate for popular participation, economic reforms, sound environmental management and regional integration. It concludes by focusing on the catalytic and coordinating role of UNDP in Africa on the one hand and measures being implemented to strengthen UNDP future support for African development on the other.

I. INTRODUCTION

1. Africa is undergoing radical political change. In certain cases, this transition has resulted in social unrest or has delayed the implementation of economic reforms calling into question their appropriateness, timing and sequencing. Donor support has been increasingly linked to progress towards participatory development, democratization and good government. During this transitional political phase, Africa has had to face unexpected disasters and conflicts, some man-made, some natural. There have been large-scale political conflicts in certain countries and risk of conflict in others. The HIV epidemic in Africa will affect the health and well-being of tens of millions of people during the 1990s and has the potential to undermine social institutions and national economies. In 1992, the worst drought experienced this century in Eastern and Southern Africa caused a 60 per cent shortfall in crop production. These factors, compounded by recession in the world economy, have caused the overall economic performance of African countries to be less than satisfactory, with the exception of countries such as Botswana, Ghana and Mauritius. Real gross domestic product (GDP) for Africa as a whole was expected to grow by only about 2 per cent in 1992. Africa's share of world trade has fallen from 3 per cent in 1960 to under 1 per cent and its terms of trade have continued to deteriorate. Progress in accessing world markets and in alleviating the continent's debt burden has been modest. External debt was estimated at over $280 billion at the end of 1992.

2. The development challenges facing Africa in the 1990s include the need to consolidate gains under economic stabilization programmes and to manage successfully the transition to more democratic political systems and more market-based and environmentally sound economic systems; to create an enabling environment for sustainable human development; to promote economic progress through enhanced regional cooperation; and to build capacity for increased national self-reliance in socio-economic management.

New Agenda for the Development of Africa in the 1990s

3. At its forty-sixth session, the General Assembly adopted the United Nations New Agenda for the Development of Africa in the 1990s (NADAF), as set forth in the annex to its resolution 46/151. The NADAF programme has three components: (a) agreed goals (one of which was annual gross national product (GNP) growth of at least 6 per cent); (b) actions to be taken by African countries; and (c) actions to be taken by the international community. In its decision 92/19 of 26 May 1992, the Governing Council called on African countries and the international community to pursue their commitment to NADAF. The present report focuses on the role of UNDP in support of African development in the 1990s in response to Governing Council decision 92/19.

Implementation of the New Agenda for the Development of Africa in the 1990s

4. While there has been progress in some African countries, particularly in the area of democratization, NADAF has so far failed to become the focal point for catalysing international and regional support for the continent's development. To redress this, the Secretary-General convened a 12-member High-Level Group on 28 December 1992 to assist and advise him on measures to advance

the implementation of NADAF. UNDP is supporting NADAF by (a) participating in the High-Level Group; (b) providing logistic support to the NADAF secretariat; (c) collaborating with the Coordinator of NADAF to make certain that, in addition to UNDP programmes and activities, the United Nations system as a whole fulfils its role; (d) ensuring that the thrust of its country and regional programmes in Africa conforms with NADAF objectives; (e) implementing two special programmes, the National Long-Term Perspective Studies (NLTPS) and the African Capacity-Building Initiative (ACBI), which are described below; and (f) intensifying collaboration with the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA), the African Development Bank (AfDB) and the Organization of African Unity (OAU) to stimulate action on NADAF by African countries. Through the High-Level Group and support to the Coordinator's Office, UNDP will ensure that African development remains high on the agenda of the international community. To that end, UNDP is supporting the proposed October 1993 Tokyo Conference on African Development.

II. INTEGRATED APPROACH OF UNDP SUPPORT FOR AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT

5. In its decision 90/34 of 23 June 1990, the Governing Council stressed that in order to attain self-reliance in the developing countries through national capacity-building and strengthening, UNDP should promote human development. The UNDP Statement of Purpose embodies the principle that the goal of the Organization is to build national capacity to promote human development. Thus, human development is a comprehensive approach to development that is to be applied across the board to all programmes, including productive areas, the infrastructure and service sectors. Most importantly, it involves looking at cross-sectoral linkages, and for this reason corresponds closely to the new emphasis of UNDP on the programme approach.

6. This focus requires interrelated interventions at various levels: (a) a definition of the vision and framework for development; (b) adequate institutional and human capacities together with an enabling environment; and (c) full popular participation in raising the productivity of all available natural, human and capital resources, both domestic and foreign. UNDP programmes in Africa are geared to achieving these ends. For example, through NLTPS and support for strategic planning, UNDP is currently helping African countries to evolve the vision and strategies for sustainable human development. Through programmes such as ACBI, UNDP supports the building of national and regional capacities. At the same time, through advocacy and support for genuine democratization efforts, African people are being empowered to participate in their national development. The efficient mobilization and use of external resources needed for implementing the strategies are pursued through the round-table process, technical cooperation programming, co-financing and cost-sharing mechanisms with donors. UNDP is helping to address both the immediate crisis needs and the longer-term development goals of Africa at the regional and the country levels. The following sections outline the specific strategic interventions of UNDP to meet Africa's development goals as well as its catalytic and coordinating role. Annex I to the present document illustrates the synergy between some UNDP strategic initiatives in support of African development.

III. THRUST OF UNDP INTERVENTIONS IN SUPPORT OF AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT

A. Supporting the definition of long-term vision and strategic frameworks

National Long-Term Perspective Studies

7. The goals of the NLTPS are to encourage African countries to mobilize national intellectual inputs to define broad goals based on consensus to guide their development. In particular, the NLTPS aims: (a) to create a national process for setting long-term development priorities; (b) to analyse the long-term implications of sector plans; and (c) to develop effective and sustainable long-term national strategies. The 25-year indicative plan provides a framework for programming short- and medium-term action. The NLTPS were launched at the end of 1991 and saw their first active year in 1992. The UNDP-sponsored team, consisting of five experts, has: (a) prepared a methodology to support national teams; (b) completed an analytical framework paper; (c) launched the preparation of NLTPS in Côte d'Ivoire and Senegal and advanced the preparatory work for doing so in Cape Verde, Congo, Guinea-Bissau, Mauritania, Mauritius, Swaziland, the United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe; (d) organized a workshop in September 1992 for 30 participants from Central African Republic, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Gabon, Guinea-Bissau, Mauritania, Rwanda and Senegal; and (e) concluded plans for a workshop in English to be held in January 1993 for participants from Botswana, Mauritius, Namibia, Swaziland, Zambia and Zimbabwe. NLTPS is on the agenda of the Special Programme of Assistance (SPA) meeting for Africa in June 1993.

8. Although about 30 African countries have expressed interest in introducing an NLTPS, the process has been slow to start owing largely to the fact that NLTPS began as a concept without a developed methodology and that UNDP initially lacked the capacity to satisfy the widespread demand. The programme must ensure that the process is participatory and succeeds in defining a national vision and national strategies based on a broad consensus, which can be a time-consuming process. There is sometimes a reluctance in African countries to accept the new approach since it is seen as politically sensitive. At the technical level, national capacity to implement the programme has often been inadequate. UNDP is seeking to redress these problems and is meanwhile concentrating its efforts initially on countries where success is most likely.

B. Capacity-building

9. Capacity-building for development continues to be the core objective of all UNDP activities. To strengthen its ability to achieve this objective, UNDP has recognized the need to reassess the delivery mechanisms of technical cooperation and has made this the subject of a major study (see para. 30). UNDP intends to increase its support to capacity-building and its programmes are designed to assist nationals to boost their self-reliance in all areas of development management. UNDP will continue to focus on the capacity-building of non-governmental organizations (NGOs), through the NGO Division's Africa 2000 programme, encouraging them to execute UNDP programmes and generally stimulating

their participation in development. Specific UNDP programmes in capacity-building are described in the following sections.

1. Capacity-building programmes for economic management

10. In 1992, the Regional Bureau for Africa (RBA) assisted Governments to strengthen capacity-building programmes for economic management in selected African countries, including Burkina Faso, Côte d'Ivoire, the Gambia and Zambia by providing expertise and training to national institutions responsible for macroeconomic management. UNDP is also actively supporting capacity-building through its Management Development Programme (MDP), which is a priority area of concentration in 86 per cent of country programmes in Africa for the fifth cycle. Intervention under MDP includes support to public sector reform, macroeconomic and financial management and planning, training and public enterprise management.

2. Technical cooperation management

11. The national technical cooperation assessment and programmes (NATCAP) process has been introduced in over 30 African countries and RBA has been providing technical support to launching NATCAPs in other regions, notably in Latin America, the Middle East and Asia. There is consensus in recipient countries that the NATCAP process is beneficial in drawing attention to the inadequacies and duplication in present methods of supplying technical cooperation. Only in a few countries, however, has the NATCAP so far met the expectation that it would provide Governments with a framework for systematically negotiating, programming and costing technical cooperation in practice. Further work is needed to internalize and accelerate the NATCAP process. In this respect, the effectiveness of the programme depends largely on the commitment of both recipient and donor countries in subjecting the process of technical cooperation to systematic coordination and programming.

3. National execution

12. There is a concerted effort to raise the number of UNDP projects/programmes executed by national institutions at the country and at the regional levels. Increased national execution is specifically targeted in the fifth cycle country programmes. At the end of 1992, 11.5 per cent of the number of projects in Africa were being nationally executed. UNDP intends to raise this substantially by the end of the fifth cycle (1996). More extensive use of national execution is currently constrained by (a) inadequate capacity in certain recipient countries; (b) in certain cases, unwillingness of Governments to assume responsibility and to follow rigorous standards of performance and accountability; and (c) lack of commitment on the part of some agencies and donors in supporting its implementation in practice. UNDP seeks to address these constraints through training, dialogue and judicious use of the new agency support cost arrangement through TSS-1 and TSS-2.

4. The African Capacity-Building Initiative

13. ACBI, which is jointly sponsored by UNDP, the World Bank and bilateral donors, aims to strengthen regional and national capacities (a) to formulate and manage national economic policies and programmes and (b) to support the internalization of long-term development planning. Despite preliminary staffing problems, operational guidelines have now been drafted and the first set of projects have been submitted for approval. These are designed: (a) to strengthen key national institutions in Benin, Guinea, Nigeria and Zimbabwe and (b) to create new policy analysis or research institutions in Burundi, Ghana, Tanzania and Uganda; (c) at the regional level, to improve institutional and human capacity for policy analysis; and (d) to link African training institutions with international institutions. Preparatory work on capacity-building in Kenya, Nigeria and Zambia has also been undertaken.

C. Enabling environment for sustainable development

1. Democratic reforms

14. In 1992, UNDP provided active technical cooperation for democratization, elections and referendums in Angola, Burundi, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo, Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mozambique, Niger, Rwanda, Seychelles, Togo, Uganda. This has included short-term advisory and needs assessment services to electoral commissions, resource mobilization, coordination, logistical support and observers.

15. In the electoral process, UNDP has had a lead role in mobilizing large-scale donor support through cost-sharing or parallel financing. The UNDP ability to channel and manage donor funding has been a valuable, fast and cost-effective asset to the donor community, especially in Ethiopia and Angola. UNDP has also used indicative planning figure (IPF) funds and accelerated budget approval procedures to finance initial needs assessment missions by the United Nations Electoral Assistance Unit, which serves as the basis for United Nations observer or verification missions. In Mali and Namibia, support resulted in peaceful elections and the transfer of power to the new Governments.

2. Investment promotion and private sector development

16. Private sector development is an area of concentration in 52 per cent of country programmes in Africa and is targeted at upstream activities, including the promotion of investment, reforms, trade and improved management. In the future, UNDP will continue to support private-sector intervention and/or institutions with new mechanisms to promote small-scale industries. UNDP has been actively involved in 26 African countries as well as in regional activities. Volunteer business advisers have been provided to the private sector in African countries. Other activities include the provision of technical cooperation to chambers of commerce and industry, export promotion and investment promotion. At the regional level, support has been given to developing trade information networks in Africa. Through the African Project

Development Facility (APDF), UNDP supports entrepreneurial development (e.g., identification and preparation of bankable projects).

3. Regional integration

17. The three main areas of UNDP concentration are (a) support for the establishment of the African Economic Community (AEC) in conjunction with ECA/AfDB/OAU, including the preparation of protocols for the implementation of the Treaty of the African Economic Community; (b) enhancing the capacity of regional institutions, especially that of ECA, to provide thought and analytical leadership in African development including (i) information gathering and dissemination; (ii) restructuring of development agencies, universities, etc. in Africa to achieve maximum synergy; and (c) financing specially targeted projects that facilitate regional cooperation and integration including (i) transport; (ii) regional training institutions; and (iii) the use of African institutions as executing-agencies at both the regional and subregional levels. The emphasis of UNDP continues to be on developing strategic thinking; enhancing instruments for increased regional cooperation and integration; and increasing overall capacity-building. With ECA and OAU, UNDP is reviewing its regional programming in order to rationalize current initiatives and ensure greater responsiveness to changing conditions and priorities.

4. Environmental management

18. The environment is a priority area of concentration in 50 per cent of country programmes in Africa. UNDP intervention includes support in management, policy formulation, conservation, control of pollution and desertification. UNDP is playing a catalytic role in resource mobilization for Agenda 21, targeted at $100 million, through its Capacity 21 programme. UNDP field offices have started assisting member countries to develop their responses to the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED). Under the $1.2 billion first phase of the Global Environment Facility (GEF), which UNDP co-manages with UNEP and the World Bank, funding has been secured for programmes such as wind-generated electricity, biogas development, plant and animal biodiversity.

19. GEF projects approved in 1992 are addressing the problems of global warming, biodiversity, international waters and the ozone layer. In 1992, UNDP activity included (a) support to drafting a protocol for a common policy on environmental management in Africa; (b) definition of financial, scientific, legal and institutional issues affecting Africa; (c) assisting African Governments to participate in international conferences such as the Earth Summit and the Dublin Conference on Water and Environment; and (d) the organization of three GEF workshops.

20. In 1992, the United Nations Sudan-Sahelian Office (UNSO) was involved in over 130 ongoing projects, valued at over $100 million, which concentrated on (a) assistance to national planning, coordination and monitoring of natural resources management and (b) activities to ensure the integrated management of village lands, pastoral systems and rangelands. A further 14 new projects totalling $5.2 million were approved in 1992 for land protection and

desertification control, agropastoral development, environmental information and education.

D. Human development

21. Social and human development is a priority area of concentration in 81 per cent of country programmes in Africa. UNDP intervention is largely catalytic and upstream, including vocational training, education, employment promotion, grass-roots participation, women in development and poverty alleviation. The United Nations Capital Development Fund (UNCDF) continues to target poverty alleviation in Africa, assisting small entrepreneurs and supporting governments and grass-roots groups in agriculture and rural development, transport, water supply and sanitation. In 1992, new projects totalling $39 million were approved in 12 African countries. The aim of UNDP is to make gender an integral part of all aspects of UNDP intervention during the fifth cycle country programmes. The United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM) has continued to support more active participation in Africa by women, particularly at the community level in the areas of (a) agriculture and food security, (b) trade and industry and (c) national planning. With UNCDF and UNIFEM, UNDP has financed credit schemes for women in African countries. Promoting human development will see UNDP of the 1990s involved in far more advocacy work than in the past. There are many issues to take into account to achieve sustainable human development - institutional, financial, technological, political. UNDP will ensure that programmes and projects are designed to focus on human development including education, health, local participation, strengthening of NGOs.

22. Rural/agricultural development is a priority area of concentration in 70 per cent of country programmes in Africa and is targeted mainly at increased production, diversification, rural reform and development, food security, income-generation, and grass-roots participation. Activities centre on (a) support to food self-sufficiency; (b) micro-irrigation, soil conservation, afforestation, land-use planning and management; (c) control of pests and plant diseases; (d) support to information (e.g., on drought prediction); (e) development of fisheries; and (f) building up veterinary departments and encouraging the use of improved livestock.

23. The HIV epidemic is probably the greatest emerging challenge to human survival and development in Africa today. UNDP is playing a vital advocacy role, through the Country Programme process, in sensitizing African policy makers, NGOs and community-based organizations to the human, social and development implications of the epidemic. National capacity to respond to the epidemic as a broad development issue is being strengthened, particularly through national training workshops, programming missions and through active support to strengthening the coordination and resource mobilization functions of national HIV/AIDS programmes. UNDP is working in close collaboration with the World Health Organization (WHO) and other agencies and institutions in the United Nations system, both at national and at regional levels: TSS-1 funds have been allocated to strengthen the capacity of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and the International Labour Organisation to provide technical support. UNDP is strongly supporting the implementation of the OAU Declaration on the AIDS Epidemic in Africa and is working with AfDB to

develop a collaborative approach to the financing of national programmes. At the country level, innovative programmes are being developed, including 30 projects ranging from support for the development of multisectoral national programmes and national capacity-building for programme development and coordination to community mobilization for behaviour change and care and survivor assistance programmes. In Uganda, the Government allocated almost a quarter of the IPF to its national programme for HIV/AIDS to improve community-initiated programmes. During the fifth cycle, UNDP will intensify its support at community, national and subregional levels through programme development, national capacity-building and the mobilization of political and financial support from the international community.

E. Resource mobilization

24. Resource mobilization is a top priority and a joint UNDP/AfDB/ECA/OAU has been set up for this purpose. In 1992, RBA played a pivotal role in mobilizing support for humanitarian or emergency aid and African development through (a) the round-table process; and (b) cost-sharing, parallel financing, co-financing and trust fund arrangements at both regional and country levels. At the end of 1992, the regional programme for Africa had already attracted $32 million through cost-sharing and trust funds for the fifth cycle, compared with $26 million for the entire fourth cycle. In addition, donors had committed parallel funding totalling $245 million for 1992 onwards for regional projects such as the onchocerciasis control programme; the regional training and surveillance network for dracunculiasis in Africa; and strengthening the management of training institutions. Cost-sharing at the country level is being actively stimulated and was estimated to have reached about $33 million in 1992 with 56 per cent collected in support of projects and programmes at the country level.

25. The round-table process, like the World Bank-led Consultative Group meetings, aims to establish policy consensus and to mobilize the necessary donor support and funding to finance adjustment programmes. However, the UNDP-supported round-table is a flexible, Government-led process for addressing broad, long-term development issues for which both technical cooperation and finance are required. Although successful round-table meetings were held in 1992 for Benin, Burundi, Cape Verde, the Gambia, Rwanda and Sao Tome and Principe, there is a need to encourage further internalization of the process so that it becomes fully integrated into national economic management systems. Likewise, UNDP will seek to internalize the process more fully and to increase its internal capacity to assist governments in using this tool more persistently and more effectively. UNDP is also increasing its capacity to participate more actively in the World Bank's Consultative Group and SPA meetings particularly on issues related to capacity-building.

IV. THE CATALYTIC AND COORDINATING ROLE OF UNDP IN AFRICA

26. UNDP is playing an important catalytic and coordinating role in African development in close collaboration both with major bilateral donors and with multilateral institutions such as the World Bank, AfDB, OAU, as well as with ECA and United Nations specialized agencies. Under UNDP auspices, members of the

Joint Consultative Group on Policy (JCGP) are working to ensure synchronization of their programmes. During 1992, UNDP coordinated support in several critical situations through the United Nations Department for Humanitarian Affairs (DHA): (a) emergency assistance in Liberia; (b) integration of displaced persons and returning refugees in Mozambique; and (c) demobilization and reintegration of ex-servicemen into the private sector in Ethiopia and Uganda. To strengthen the UNDP response to emergency situations, a workshop is planned in 1993 for all African countries in conjunction with other United Nations bodies such as DHA, FAO Emergency Units, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the World Food Programme (WFP) and WHO. In response to the drought in Southern and Eastern Africa, UNDP has played a pivotal role by convening donor information and coordination meetings. With DHA and the Southern African Development Community (SADC), UNDP sponsored a donor meeting at which over $500 million was pledged for the drought-affected countries. At the country level, UNDP has provided support through IPF- and special programme resources (SPR)-funded projects and is continuing its efforts to strengthen the capacity of governments to plan for drought/disaster management.

V. STRENGTHENING FUTURE UNDP SUPPORT FOR AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT

A. The Economist Programme

27. The UNDP Economist Programme, launched in 1985, has been a major source of specialized support to strengthen African governments' capacity to meet their developmental objectives and to negotiate better terms from the international community. An evaluation of the Programme in 1992 confirmed that it filled an important gap in underpinning new UNDP programme thrusts. The Programme has also strengthened the role of field offices with economist posts. UNDP intends to build on the success of the programme by (a) proposing its expansion to other countries and (b) integrating the economist function fully into UNDP organizational structures.

B. Organizational restructuring

28. There has been a restructuring of the organization both at headquarters and in field offices in order to strengthen the efficiency and delivery of services. Greater decentralization has been accompanied by increased accountability and monitoring of performance. Restructuring in RBA has been at two levels. First, the LDC Unit and the Regional Programme Division have been merged to bring the operational and policy streams together. Secondly, the country divisions have been reduced to four and have been reinforced by integrating in each division an economist responsible for capacity-building and economic management in the Division's countries. In field offices, there has been a reduction in the number of staff at all levels of at least one international officer and one national staff member per office. There has also been a firm shift in focus from quantity to quality of personnel. Success of the Economist Programme has indicated that field offices should be strengthened with personnel experienced in strategic planning, policy-making and analysis.

C. Towards enhanced management and accountability

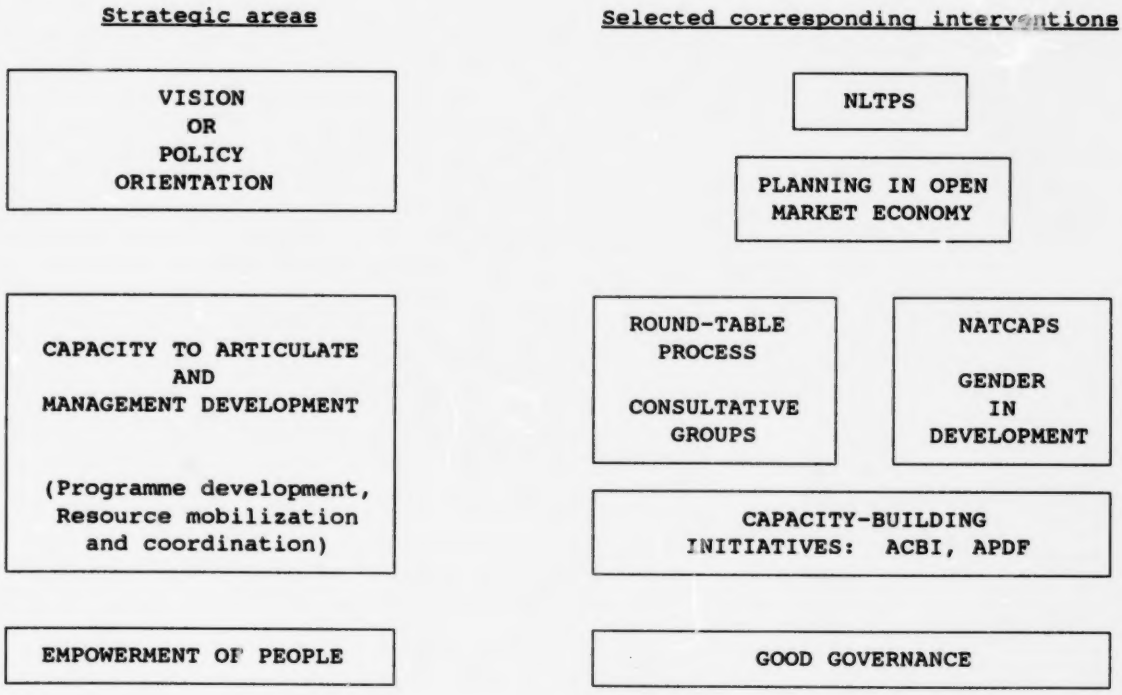
29. Closer monitoring and financial accountability systems are being introduced in UNDP. It is the determined objective of RBA to ensure that leadership of the field offices not only ensures better financial, programme and administrative management but that staff are held accountable. In order to ensure faster communication between the field and headquarters, field offices are being provided with the requisite computing systems and training. UNDP is working on standards and criteria to improve programme/project preparation and monitoring at the field level to accompany the move towards increased delegation of responsibilities to the field. In addition to the 15 per cent reduction of staff in 1991, the number of core-budget Professional staff in the restructured RBA at headquarters is being reduced from 34 to 32 with a corresponding reduction in support staff from 38 to 30. Headquarters and field office administrative budgets are being cut by 15 per cent in 1994-1995.

D. Improving the overall delivery of technical cooperation in Africa

30. Africa has received substantial technical cooperation over the past 30 years but the results seem modest. The 1993 UNDP publication entitled "Rethinking Technical Cooperation: Reforms for Capacity-Building in Africa", reviews the causes of the ineffectiveness of existing technical cooperation delivery mechanisms. The study recommends greater cost consciousness in the use of technical cooperation and a return to gap filling when that is what is needed. It offers several possible corrective measures such as a shift away from the expert-counterpart model towards more intensive use of (a) short-term expatriate consultants; (b) local consultants; (c) twinning between institutions; and (d) the introduction of market elements into the supply of technical cooperation. However, the study confirms that better trained people and stronger institutions are vital for economic growth in Africa, even more so than capital investment. The publication has been circulated to Governing Council members. UNDP is in the process of discussing its recommendations and their implications for UNDP-funded activities.

Annex I

TOWARDS A COORDINATED APPROACH TO POLICY FORMULATION AND CAPACITY-BUILDING IN AFRICA



For the fifth cycle and beyond, UNDP programmes and initiatives in Africa:

(a) Form part of a strategic approach to capacity-building for dealing with issues of poverty alleviation, policy formulation and programme development;

(b) Stress exchange of information and experience;

(c) Promote regional cooperation and integration.

In support of Governments' priorities, the above initiatives:

(a) Build on African cultures and values;

(b) Promote capacity-building;

(c) Are mutually reinforcing;

(d) Facilitate donor coordination through policy dialogue and the programme approach.

Annex II

LINKAGES BETWEEN SELECTED UNDP SUPPORT FOR AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT AND NADAF THEMES

NADAF TARGETED AREAS FOR AFRICAN COUNTRIES	UNDP-SUPPORTED REGIONAL INITIATIVES
1. Sustainable growth and development	NLTPS to provide strategic planning framework
2. Regional cooperation/ integration	Support to creation of African Economic Community
	Reinforcing regional institutions (ECA, etc.)
	Specially targeted projects (transport, training, etc.)
3. Democratization	Advocacy (with ECA)
	Electoral assistance and support
	Demobilization
	Governance
	Reintegration of displaced persons, refugees and returnees
4. Investment promotion	African Project Development Facility, African Training and Management Services
	Support to enabling environment, stronger management, and design of bankable project and mobilizing venture capital
	Proposals for capital development funds
	United Nations Capital Development Fund (UNCDF)
	Division for Private Sector in Development: regional and country activities
	United Nations International Short-Term Advisory Resources
	Technical cooperation to chambers of commerce, investment and export promotion
	Trade information networks
	Studies on scope for venture capital

NADAF TARGETED AREAS FOR AFRICAN COUNTRIES	UNDP-SUPPORTED REGIONAL INITIATIVES
5. Human resources development and capacity-building	African Capacity-Building Initiative NATCAP
	Gender in Development Programme
	HIV and Development Programme
6. Environmental Management	Africa 2000
	Support for participation in 1992 Earth Summit
	UNCED follow-up/Agenda 21
	Global Environment Facility
	Protocol for common policy
	Definition of issues
	Support to participation in international conferences
	Support to planning, coordination and management monitoring
7. Population management	UNFPA activities on birth control, maternal mortality, population census, etc.
	Education of girls
	Poverty alleviation
	UNIFEM and Gender in Development programmes
8. Agricultural development/food security	Support to food self-sufficiency
	Micro-irrigation, soil conservation, afforestation, land-use planning and management
	Control of diseases
	Information systems
	Support to national and regional research centres
	Development of fisheries
	Stronger veterinary servs
	Improved livestock

NADAF TARGETED AREAS FOR AFRICAN COUNTRIES	UNDP-SUPPORTED REGIONAL INITIATIVES
9. South/South cooperation	With Brazil on civil aviation, agricultural technology, etc.
	Workshop on air transport
	Support for AfDB Centre for Trade Promotion
	HIV and Development Programme
10. Enhanced role of NGOs	NGO project in 33 countries
	Africa 2000 Network
	GEF-related projects
	Partners-in-Development Programme
	HIV and Development Programme

NADAF TARGETS FOR THE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY	UNDP-SUPPORTED REGIONAL INITIATIVES
1. Solution to debt problem	Joint programme on External Debt Management with UNCTAD and World Bank
2. Resource mobilization	Round-table process
	Cost-sharing, parallel financing and co-financing at country/regional levels
	Humanitarian/emergency assistance
	HIV and Development Programme
3. Increased access of African commodities to world markets	
4. Improved trading environment	Intra-African trade through IGOs
	Trade programmes with UNCTAD and ITC (computerized trade information system, etc.)
5. Support for regional integration	Support to the establishment of the African Economic Community
	Strengthening of intergovernmental organizations
	Intercountry programmes